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Contd

comprising 65% to 99% by weight water and an organic component containing molecules having lipophilic and hydrophilic groups, wherein at a temperature at which cleaning takes place, said organic component is present in said water at a concentration greater than its miscibility in said water, whereas at at least one of a different temperature and a different concentration, said organic component is completely dissolvable in said water so as to form an optically clear liquid, and wherein said liquid cleaning composition, during a cleaning, is maintained in a status of an emulsion with droplets of an organic phase in a continuous aqueous phase.

H2 Sub
H3

49. A method according to claim 47, wherein the emulsion is maintained by agitation or by applying ultrasound.

H3
Sub
H4

50. A method according to claim 47, wherein said organic component is such that said liquid cleaning composition has a constant boiling temperature or has a boiling temperature which changes so as to become constant during boiling of said cleaning composition to form an azeotrope, and which furthermore includes the steps of vaporizing said liquid cleaning composition, and of causing vapor from said liquid cleaning composition to condense on said article that is to be cleaned therewith.

H4
Sub
H9

61. A liquid cleaning composition according to claim 54, wherein said organic component is a solvent having the general formula:



where R^1 and R^3 are each independently selected from the group consisting of H, CH_3 , C_2H_5 , straight-chain or branched, saturated or unsaturated C_3 to C_{18} alkyl groups, in which one or more nonadjacent $-CH_2-$ groups may be replaced by $-O-$, imido in which

the hydrogen may be replaced by C_1 to C_8 alkyl groups, saturated or unsaturated cyclic C_3 to C_8 groups, in which one or more nonadjacent $-CH_2-$ groups may be replaced by $-O-$, imido in which the hydrogen may be replaced by C_1 to C_8 alkyl groups;

*Sub
H 9*

X is selected from the group consisting of $-O-$, $-C(=O)-$, $-C(=O)-O-$, $-NH-$, $-NR^4-$ (where R^4 is selected from the group consisting of H, CH_3 , C_2H_5 , and straight-chain or branched, saturated or unsaturated C_3 to C_{15} alkyl groups), $-N(OH)-$, straight-chain or branched C_2 to C_8 alkylene groups in which one or more nonadjacent $-CH_2-$ groups may be replaced by $-O-$;

and n represents whole integers.